

ADMINISTRATION REPORT

OF

MANIPUR STATE.

FOR THE YEAR

1925-26.

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BY

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Indian Civil Service.

PRESIDENT, MANIPUR STATE DABBA.

Imphal

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CHAPTER 1.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

The State of Manipur lies between Latitude 23°50' and 25°30' North, and Longitude 93°10' and 94°30' East. The area of the State is 8,456 square miles of which 7,350 square miles consist of hilly and mountainous country inhabited by Naga and Kuki tribes. The Manipuris or Meitheis inhabit the central valley which has an estimated area of 700 square miles. The total population of the State, according to the census of 1921, was 3,84,016 of which 2,59,614 are inhabitants of Manipur valley and 1,24,402 of the Hill Tracts.

2. The revenue of the last five years averages Rs. 7,45,883. The State pays the Government of India an annual tribute of Rs. 5,000.

3. His Highness Maharaja Chura Chand Singh C. B. E. was 40 years 11 months and 16 days old on March 31st 1926. His Highness is a Manipuri Kshatria, and has six wives: (1) Ngangbam Dhanamanjuri Ibemacha, (2) Chingakham Sayama Sakhi, (3) Ngangbam Preo Sakhi, (4) Chongtham Chetanamanjuri, (5) Haobam Lilabati and (6) Maisnam Subadani.

His Highness has three sons by the second Rani, four daughters by the first Rani, one son (adopted by the first Rani) and two daughters by the third Rani and one son by the fifth Rani. The eldest son is aged eighteen years, the second fifteen years, the third twelve years and the fourth and fifth two years,

During the year His Highness's third son Lokendra Singh was sent to the Rajkumar College, Raipur where like his elder brothers he has been placed under the direct guardianship of Mr. Stow the Principal of the College.

4. During the year the State was visited by Mr. W. C. M. Dundas, C. I. E., Inspector General of Police, Mr. W. L. Scott, I. C. S., Director of Land Records, Lieut. Colonel H. Innes, I. M. S., Offg. Inspector General of Civil Hospitals and Prisons and Major J. B. Hamlin, C. I. E., Offg. Director of Public Health.

Notable Visitors

5. The conduct of the Hill tribes was good and politically there is nothing to mention, except that it was found necessary to put a punitive post at Maram, which, as stated in the previous years report, still showed refractory tendencies. The outpost consisted of one Indian Officer and 50 riflemen from the 4th Assam Rifles and remained there from 19th May to 22nd October when it was withdrawn. The village was also heavily fined for disobedience of orders. In the South-West Area there was some trouble with the Christians of the North-East India General Mission.

Hill Tribes

The trouble has been and will continue to be, that while the mission accepts boundaries laid down for it by the State authorities, many of the mission workers make a practice of disregarding these orders and proselytising in areas where the chief mission authorities have agreed to refrain from working.

This species of disobedience, while it may not arise from personal motives, leads to Christians assuming that they occupy a position of special privilege among Hillmen in the State. The subdivisional Officers Messrs. B. C. Gasper and L. L. Peters continued to hold charge of their respective Subdivisions, Churachandpur and Ukhrul throughout the year. Mr. Shaw was in charge of his Subdivision Tamenlong except for one month and fourteen days during which he was on leave. Mr. Shaw was on tour for 164 days, Mr. Gasper for 150 days and Mr. Peters for 190 days. The Subdivisional Officers worked satisfactorily. The number of permanent military outposts was the same as in the previous year i.e. one at each Subdivisional head quarters.

6. For the disposal of interdistrict cases one border meeting was held at Mao in July between the Political Agent in Manipur, the Deputy Commissioner, Naga Hills and Mr. Weightman acting President. Another meeting was held at Chiva between the Subdivisional Officer South-West Area and the Assistant Superintendent Tiddim.

Relations with
British Districts

7 During the year under report His Highness, twice, visited Shillong. on the second occasion to meet His Excellency the Viceroy. From Shillong he went to Silchar to be present at the yearly Assam Rifles "Week" that was being held there in January. His Highness was on tour for 218 days in the valley and 28 days in the southern hills where he went to inspect Kheda operations. I was on tour for 43 days and Mr. Weightman for 95 days. Mr. Weightman's principal tour was to and from Jiribam; during this he made an extensive tour of the settlement, in which he spent eleven days.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF LAND REVENUE.

Babu Upendra Krisna Chakravarti B. A. continued to hold charge of the Land Revenue Office and Settlement Work throughout the year. He also assessed foreigners' income tax and trading license fees during the year. He was on tour for 106 days. He was assisted by Nadia singh B. A. Sub-Deputy Collector, who was on tour for 74 days.

2. There were four *Kanungos* and twenty eight *amins*, as before. Two *kanungos* and nineteen *amins* were entrusted with their ordinary duties of settlement work. All the rest were employed in the cadastral survey of the valley. In addition one temporary *kanungo* for ten months and thirty *amins* for two months were employed in the survey. One *amin* throughout the year and another for three months were also employed on settlement work in Jiribam.

The cadastral survey of two circles and eleven villages of Lantam Pana, comprising an area of about 68 square miles, was begun in January and the field work was nearly completed at the close of the year under report.

3. No change was made in rates of assessment either in the valley or in Jiribam. During the year under report 3,513 bighas (1,161.32 acres) of land as against 3,315 bighas (1,105.79 acres) in the previous year were measured in the *dariahadi* survey and 917 bighas (303.14 acres) as against 871 bighas (287.92 acres) were relinquished. The net increase in the total area of *rayatwari* land cultivated was 5,697 bighas (1,883.3 acres).

Owing to the death of some owners of maintenance land and the transfer of areas previously reserved for mulberry plantations to the class of khas lands, there was a reduction of 139 bighas (45.95 acres) in the special tenure land.

In Jiribam 4,103 bighas (1,356.36 acres) of land under regular settlement were newly assessed to revenue, and 17 bighas (5.61 acres) were relinquished. The area held under one year's lease was 615 bighas

(203.3 acres) as against 704 highas (232.73 acres) in the previous year. The settlement made good progress during the year under report. There were 34 villages as against 30 in the previous year. Two more villages have been surveyed, but as the settlers in these villages have not as yet made up their mind to settle permanently they have been given one year leases.

4. The current demand of the valley was Rs. 4,86,751 as against Rs. 4,82,589 in the previous year. The demand for
Land Revenue Demand Jiribam was Rs. 6,910 as against Rs. 5,546 in the previous year.

5. The staff of Lakpas was the same as in the previous year and as usual was principally engaged in Land Revenue
Land Revenue Collection Collection Work. The Lakpas were also employed in collecting agricultural loans. Babu Chandra Nath De the Mauzadar of Jiribam continued to hold charge during the year and performed his duties satisfactorily.

The percentage of collection of the current revenue in the valley was 55.58 as against 54.63 in the previous year.

The total receipts from the valley were Rs. 4,70,373 as against Rs. 4,50,914 in the previous year. The arrears on the current demand of the valley at the close of the year were Rs. 64,809 and on the arrear demand Rs. 72,504.

A sum of Rs. 6,572 was collected by the Mauzadar of Jiribam of which Rs. 5,979 was credited and Rs. 593 retained by him as his commission.

A further sum of Rs. 622 on account of previous years collection was also credited during the year.

Arrears on the current demand of Jiribam amounted to Rs. 500 and on the arrear demand Rs. 18. The balance in the hands of the Mauzadar at the close of the year was Rs. 137.

Of the outstanding balance of Rs. 9,531 of the agricultural loan, only Rs. 1,813 was collected during the year. This is not satisfactory.

6. Remission of revenue was granted as usual to the old and helpless. The total remission granted in the valley
Remission during the year was Rs. 26,037, of which Rs. 5,371 was granted from the current revenue and Rs. 20,666 from the arrear demand. This latter item included a large amount written off as irrecoverable. In Jiribam a remission of Rs. 55 was granted from the arrear demand.

7. Coercive measures in force in the valley are the sale of defaulting estates and the imposition of a small
Coercive Measures fine on those who fail to pay their revenue before the close of the financial year. For the arrears of 1924-25 sale cases

in respect of 17,599 defaulting estates were instituted for the purpose of realising Rs.68,210. Of this amount Rs.36,248 were realised before the date fixed for the sale of the estates, Rs. 3,215 were realised by sale and Rs. 7,210 were remitted as irrecoverable. Sale cases for the realisation of Rs. 21,537 from 5,828 defaulting estates were pending at the close of the year. Altogether 11,771 sale cases were disposed of during the year. Rs. 6,957 including Rs. 78 from Jiribam were realised on account of fines and credited under head "Miscellaneous".

8. Out of 7,987 cases for disposal, 4,872 were disposed of during the year and 3,115 remained pending as against 8,787 disposed of, out of 12,588 in the previous year. There is room here for considerable improvement.

Court Work

9. The current demand was Rs. 73,650 as against Rs. 71,637 in the previous year. Of this, Rs. 72,861 was collected, Rs. 686 remitted and Rs. 103 remained uncollected at the close of the year. There were no arrears outstanding from the previous year.

Hill House Tax

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

1. Legislation No legislation was undertaken during the year under report.

2. The force is under the command of His Highness the Maharaja. Owing to his absence from Imphal for considerable periods on account of Kheda operations and his visits to Sillong and Sheln, the command was held on several occasions by his eldest brother, Rajkumar Dumbra Singh Senapati, the Judicial Member. The sanctioned strength of the force is eight Indian officers, 24 non-commissioned officers, 172 riflemen, 5 buglers and 24 bandsmen, and this was the actual strength on 31st March 1926 as against the same numbers in the previous year.

Military Police

The force is armed with Tower muskets. But it has as well 75 Martini-Henry rifles available for use on expeditions and escorts. Most of the muskets are unserviceable. Efforts are being made to have them replaced by better weapons. On this subject a reference has already been made to Government.

The force is generally employed to provide guards for the palace, the Jail, and the Revenue Office, and to preserve internal peace. It also supplies a guard of honour to His Highness the Maharaja, and escorts for him and the President of the Darbar, when necessary. Escorts to guard prisoners en route from Imphal to adjacent British districts are also taken from this force.

Ningthoujam Golap Singh continued to hold charge as Subadar Major during the year.

The cost of the maintenance of the force was Rs. 42,753 as against Rs. 37,166 in the previous year.

As a result of the magisterial power exercised by the commandant, a strict discipline was maintained in the force throughout the year under report. The Jemadar and men sent to Sadiya for training, have returned after completing their course; but unfortunately one Jemadar has died since his return. A sports party consisting of 16 men of this force was sent to Silchar to compete in the annual Assam Rifles competition held there in January.

3. Nongmaithem Tomchouba Singh, the Police Member of the
Civil Police. Darbar was in charge of the Civil Police throughout the year.

The strength of the Civil Police Force at the close of the year was the same as in the previous year i. e. one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, six head constables, six writer constables and 32 constables. The Inspector, the Sub-Inspectors and the writer constables were all Manipuris. Of the head constables, two were Gurkhas and the rest Manipuris. With the exception of two Gurkhas and one upcountryman, all the constables were Manipuris, including one Manipuri Mahomedan.

There is only one thana in the valley, situated at Imphal. No change was made in its jurisdiction or powers. There are also four outposts, one of which is situated at Sengmai in the north of the valley. The three others are situated on the three main roads leading into the valley, of which the one at Mao is the most important as it controls the Dimapur road. The outposts at Tairelpokpi and Pallel respectively control the Cachar and Burma roads.

In the Jiribam settlement, where foreigners predominate, the Mauzadar was authorised by the Political Agent to take any action permitted by the Code of Criminal Procedure or the Police Act V of 1861 to an Inspector of Police.

The discipline of the force was on the whole satisfactory. Two constables, as against eight in the previous year, were departmentally punished. The inspector, one head constable, one writer constable and four constables were given money rewards.

In addition to the above one Sub-Inspector and three constables are attached to the Political Agency to preserve order in the British Reserve.

In the valley, crime showed a tendency to increase again, in the absence of cholera. There were 151 thefts reported to the police as against 110 in the previous year. All of these with the exception of one were true but in 114 cases there was no clue. The total number of offences committed was 346 as against 170 in the previous year, but of these a large number were for illicit export of cattle for which 93 persons were convicted during the year under report, and the apparent increase in this case is due to the police showing a little more energy

in prosecuting. Two persons were apprehended in connection with a murder case. They were tried after the close of the year, convicted and sentenced, one to death and the other to transportation for life. The sentences have not as yet been confirmed by His Highness or the Government. One case of robbery was reported in connection with which two persons were apprehended and convicted. The proportion of conviction to arrest as well as to the number sent up for trial has increased. The number of cattle reported as lost but not recovered was 206 as against 318 in the previous year. There is no doubt that the majority of these were stolen.

In Jiribam there was a case of rioting which resulted in the conviction of 14 persons in the court of the Political Agent. One burglary was also committed in Jiribam, but there was no clue.

In the hills the total number of offences reported was 115 as against 142 in the previous year. There were only eight thefts recorded as against 19 in the previous year. There was a further reduction in the number of offences recorded under the head "contempts of the lawful authority of the public servants", there being 88 as against 46 in the previous year.

The ratio of police including choukidars to the population of the valley is 1 : 1022.

The cost of the force during the year was Rs. 18,061 as against Rs. 17,637 in the previous year.

4. The number of choukidars was the same as in the previous year, i. e. 203.

5. There is no special police force for the hill areas. *Lambus* carry out the duties both of the police and of messengers of the State. Some of them are also employed as interpreters. The staff consisted of one *Lamsubadar*, three head interpreters and 47 *Lambus*. The *Lamsubadar* and six *Lambus* are Manipuris; the rest are hill-men.

6. There was no change in the number or constitution of the courts, either in the valley or in the hills. The Cherap and Sadar Panchayet courts have six Members each, and the Rural Panchayet five members. They sit as a bench to hear cases which are decided by the verdict of the majority. They try civil cases in which all the parties are Manipuris. They also try criminal cases, but the Rural Panchayets have no power to impose sentences of imprisonment. Appeals from these courts lie to the Cherap, which also hears original civil and criminal cases which are beyond the power of the subordinate courts.

As regards the hills, the President has powers equivalent to those of a district magistrate and the Sub-divisional Officers have powers equivalent

to those of sub-divisional magistrates who are also magistrates of the first class under the Indian Criminal Procedure Code 1898.

Appeals in civil and criminal cases against the order of a sub-divisional Officer, when admissible, lie to the President. Appeals against the order of the President in criminal cases, when admissible, lie to the Political Agent. There is no appeal against the order of the President in civil cases.

The Darbar is the highest original and appellate Civil and Criminal Court for all cases in which the Manipuri population alone is concerned. There is no appeal from its decisions, but His Highness, subject to approval of the Political Agent, may remit punishment and revise decisions.

During the year the Sadar Panchayet, the Rural Panchayets, the Cherap and the Darbar, respectively disposed of 95, 505, 394, and 148 accused persons out of 107, 522, 403 and 148 persons brought before them.

As appellate courts, the Cherap and the Darbar respectively received 35 and 50 criminal appeal petitions of which 35 and 44 were disposed of. 16 petitions were preferred to His Highness against the order of the Darbar, all but one of which were disposed of.

3,424 original civil suits were instituted in the Cherap and Panchayet courts of which 128 were on account of landed property as against 92 of the previous year, and 1,927 were money suits as against 1,692 in the previous year. 69 original civil suits as against 44 in the previous year were filed in the court of the Darbar, being suits in which the relations or servants of His Highness the Maharaja or servants of the Royal family were concerned. Of these, two were on account of landed property, and 23 were on account of money transactions. Out of 3,660 suits for disposal by the Darbar, Cherap and Panchayet Courts 3,418 were disposed of during the year. The majority of civil cases concerning land are disposed of in the Land Revenue court by the Officer in charge of Land Revenue Office from whose decisions appeal lies to the President and from him to His Highness.

The total value of suits of all kinds instituted in valley courts was Rs. 2,03,860 as against 1,75,667 in the previous year. The average duration of a case was 2 months and three days. 599 applications referring to execution of decrees for a sum of Rs. 46,029 were received by these courts and 637 referring to a sum of Rs. 46,475 were disposed of.

Of the 321 civil appeals before the Darbar, 290 were disposed of. The Cherap had on their file 297 civil appeal suits, of which 296 were disposed of.

The progress of work in all the courts was satisfactory.

During the year His Highness the Maharaja had for consideration 218 appeal petitions against the order of the Darbar, of which 149 were disposed of. Last year there were only 130 such appeals.

In the Hill courts 314 accused persons were brought to trial and 284 persons were disposed of. 59 suits for landed property, 94 for money and 650 suits for other rights, of a total value of Rs. 1,39,112 were filed as against 1,436 original suits valued at Rs. 1,47,840 in the previous year.

In the Hill court of the President, Manipur State Darbar, three criminal appeal petitions were filed of which two were disposed of. There were nine civil appeals, of which all but one were decided.

7. There has been no friction or want of reciprocity between the
Extradition State and the neighbouring districts.

8. The Jail Department continued to be in charge of Bhuban Singh,
Prison Darbar Member. There is only one prison in the State, namely that at Imphal. This had during the year an average daily population of 153.81 as against 155.89 in the previous year. The average daily number of sick was 14.49 as against 14.98 in the previous year. Nine inmates died during the year and nine prisoners escaped. Nine prisoners were recaptured.

On 31st March 1926 there were 132 male convicts, three male under-trial prisoners, one male civil prisoner and one male and one female lunatic in the Jail. Of the 138 inmates, 115 were Manipuris, 20 hill-men, and two foreigners. The female was a hill-woman.

As in the previous year, convict prisoner was employed on State and Town Fund works, for which payment was made according to work done. Labour was also supplied for certain works at the rate of three annas per head per day. Labour for certain works in the palace was free.

During the year a sum of Rs. 3,002 was credited on account of manufactured articles and garden products. Rs. 1,377 was expended on raw materials and Rs. 2,732 was credited on account of extramural Jail labour.

9. 3,304 documents were registered in the valley in the year under
Registration report, as against 2,362 in the previous year. In addition, 314 deeds were registered by the Mauzadar of Jirillam.

10. There is no municipality. All municipal work in the British
Municipal Administration. Reserve is carried on by the Political Agent and a Committee of five Members nominated by him. The maintenance charges are provided for by a State grant of Rs. 4,000 and the revenue from various taxes incident on residents in the British Reserve. The Committee also undertakes conservancy and other duties.

in the town outside the British Reserve, the cost being borne by the State.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

The total rainfall of the year was above normal. The cultivation of rice was hampered by the excessive rain of May and July as well as by a shortage of rain in June. The dry weather of October and November also affected the outturn of rice. The rice crop may be reckoned as a 12 annas crop. The area under rice cultivation in the valley was estimated at 5,31,000 bighas or 1,75,537 acres.

Weather and Crops.

In addition to rice, which is the staple crop of Manipur, sugarcane, peas, tobacco, wheat, several kinds of pulses, mustard, potatoes and chillies are grown in the valley. The outturn of sugarcane and potatoes was fair. All the other crops were bad.

During the year a rain gauge was established at Churachandpur, which recorded 36.46 inches of rain from August to March. The rice crop was good in all the hill areas except in the Thoubal, Ihang, and Khuga valleys. In the Thoubal and Ihang valleys it was damaged by excessive rain, while in the Khuga valley the rainfall was insufficient. In the villages near Ukhrul, the wet rice crops were exceptionally good. In the North-West Sub-division wet rice cultivation was tried; but the hill-men of this area are in some ways the most backward of all, and have not as yet been persuaded to diverge from their traditional methods of cultivation. Jhum cultivation was good everywhere in the North-East and South-West areas. In the North-West area it suffered from unseasonable rain in February and March. For experimental purposes, grain, wheat, barley and oats were cultivated at Churachandpur and in the North-West Subdivision. The crops were fairly good. The experimental fruit garden at Churachandpur made good progress during the year under report. Many kinds of fruit trees have also been planted in the North-West area.

As in the previous year, the villagers were employed in destroying water-hyacinth in their respective villages, but their labour does not seem to have been attended with any appreciable result. During the early part of the rains, after some heavy showers it was found that a stream near Imphal was almost entirely blocked by the pest. This caused flooding of the adjacent fields and roads remained under water for days together.

2. The average price of unskilled day labour in the valley is four annas a day and in the hills forced labour is also paid for at the same rate.

3. The price of rice rose still higher during the year. The price of all other food grains was also high.

Price of Food Grains

4. The main trade in Manipur is that in rice. 1,55,014 maunds were exported during the year. Export was allowed for a period of six weeks; but it was found that owing to the use made of motor lorries, rice could be exported very much more rapidly than formerly, when carts alone were used. Consequently prices rose so rapidly that a dangerous situation was created, and export of rice had to be closed again on February 1st.

Trade and Manufacture.

Weaving is a considerable industry in Manipur. It is entirely carried on by women. The looms in general use are primitive and entail unnecessary labour. Manipuri *mooga* is scarce. Weaving of silk cloth with imported yarns is increasing.

5. The principal forest produce of Manipur consists of timber and firewood. The forests in Jiribam and in the drainage area of the Barak continued to be managed by the Cachar authorities. The receipts from these forests during the year were greater than in any of the last three years. This shows that the conservation policy that was introduced in 1923, although causing a temporary reduction of revenue, will be in the long run, of great benefit to the State. The two firewood mahals near Imphal were worked to a limited extent. The supply of firewood from the reserved hill village areas has not diminished, but the price is continually rising. In addition to timber and firewood extracted from State forests, 2 maunds of bees wax and 5 seers of elephant tusks were exported during the year by the lessee of the bees-wax, agar and elephant tusk monopoly.

Forests

6. The chief exports of Manipur are rice, timber, buffaloes and ponies, and to a lesser extent hides, wheat, molasses, chillies, mustard oil and *ghi*. There has also been an unofficial export of cattle, but owing to the police having taken action, this is decreasing. During the year, 2,434 cattle (including buffaloes) and 788 ponies were exported, of which 1,160 and 42 respectively merely passed through the State on their way from Burma.

Exports and Imports.

The principal imports are piece-goods, kerosine oil, salt, dried fish, hardware, cigarettes and betel-nut. During the year under review, thread and yarn, grain and pulses, iron and corrugated iron sheets were also imported in large quantities.

7. The usual repairs were done to the valley roads, and they were generally good, but towards the close of the year great damage was caused by heavy cart traffic moving just after short periods of rain, while the road surface was still wet. The damage caused by traffic using the roads immediately after showers in the cold weather has for sometime been a cause of complaint on the part of the State Works Department. The Lamsang Faidinga road was reconstructed on a new alignment and provided with permanent bridges with reinforced concrete pillars and steel joists. A new diversion has

Public Works.

been made in the Mayang Imphal road. Two large bridges, one at Irilbung and the other at Yaripok were completely reconstructed with reinforced concrete pillars. To save a large area from the inroads of the Thoubal river, a protective work of considerable magnitude and importance was undertaken and nearly half finished during the year. This has already cost more than Rs.2,000. Including this sum the total outlay on roads (including river embankments) during the year was over Rs.52,000 as against Rs. 50,000 in the previous year.

During the year, a house for His Highness's residence at Shillong was purchased, the cost of which was met by withdrawing a sum of Rs. 85,000 from the reserve.

Among original works may be mentioned the Maharajkumari Tampha Sana's house, a theatre hall in the palace compound, and the reconstruction of the Civil Surgeon's bungalow.

In the hills, 12 miles of new road from Tumicm to Karong in the Sadar hill area, 33 miles (5 miles in Sadar area and 25 miles in North-West area) of the Tamenlong-Kangpokpi road, the remaining 25 miles of the new diversion on the Imphal-Ukhrul road, and 8 miles, of a new bridle path from Ukhrul, were constructed. In the North West area three new roads Onamlong Tamenlong, Nongba Tamenlong and Tamenlong-Phellong, of a total length of about 32 miles, were completed. The Irang suspension bridge below Nakal in the South-West area was merely completed during the year. Two large wooden bridges in the North-East area and one suspension bridge across the Barak in the North West area were also constructed during the year. The Ijai, Irang and Lewapokpi bridges, all in the North-West area, were reconstructed with reinforced concrete pillars. In the North-East area the medical quarters and most of the P. W. D. quarters were completed. In the North-West area two rest houses and some other buildings of minor importance were constructed.

The Water-Works were in good order. 200 feet of distribution pipes were renewed during the year.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Full details of receipts and expenditure will be found in Appendix XVII

Under the head "Demand", only the budget estimates for "Foreigners' tax", "Forests", "Law and Justice", "Jail", "Excise", "Cart and Cattle taxes" and "Miscellaneous" have been included, as it is not possible to give specific figures for the demand under these heads.

2. The gross total revenue of the State, excluding the water rate, was Rs. 7,90,954 as against Rs. 7,39,790 in the previous year. There was an increase under heads "Land Revenue", "Hill tribes", "Fisheries", "Foreigners tax", "Ferry Revenue", "Forests", "Law and Justice" and "Miscellaneous" and a decrease under heads "Salt Revenue", "Jail", "Excise" and "Foreign Income tax and Trading License fees."

The increase under the head "Land Revenue" was due to better collection during the year.

The increase under the head "Hill tribes" was due to increased demand and good collection.

The increase under the head "Fisheries" was also due to increased demand and good collection. Of the current demand, only Rs. 291 was remitted. Of the arrears of Rs. 895, Rs. 47 only was realised and the balance remitted. There were no arrears outstanding at the close of the year.

The increase under the head "Foreigners tax" was due to the increase in the number of men and buffaloes in the Graziers' reserve. The number of cattle in the reserve was practically the same as in the previous year.

The demand under the head "Ferry" has increased, but as there were no arrears to be collected, the total receipts were practically the same as in the previous year.

The small reduction under the head "Salt Revenue" calls for no special remark.

The considerable increase under the head "Forests" was due to increased receipts from the Cachar border forests, which were Rs. 22,053 in 1925. In 1924 Rs. 13,703 was collected by the Cachar authorities, but of this Rs. 9,721 was paid in immediately after the beginning of the financial year under report, making a total of Rs. 31,774 actually received by the State during 1925-26. There was also an increase of about Rs. 1,000 in the total collection made by the valley toll station. The details are as follows:—

	Rs.
Manipur State's share of collection realised by the Cachar authorities ...	31,774
Royalty collected by the Toll Stations in the valley ...	3,937
Royalty on the monopoly of bees-wax, ivory, deer horns and agar ..	600
Amount received from Heingang and Langol forests ...	1,070
Grass Mahals	3,374
Miscellaneous	152
Total Rs. ...	<u>40,907</u>

The increase under the head "Law and Justice" was due to increased receipts from court fees and fines, which produced Rs.7,352 and Rs.5,101 respectively, as against Rs.6,461 and Rs.4,213 in the previous year.

Under the head "Jail", the receipts on account of extramural jail labour fell from Rs.1,369 in the previous year to Rs.2,732 in the year under report. This is disappointing, and it is hoped that this year the Jail Member will be able to employ his labour as profitably as before. The loss was partially compensated for by a small increase in the receipts from manufactured articles and garden products.

The total reduction under the head "Excise" was Rs.1,012. The license fees on opium and ganja produced Rs.6,201 and Rs.65 respectively as against Rs.7,068 and Rs.240 in the previous year. The reduction under this head is due to the considered policy of the Assam Government, which is endeavouring to reduce the consumption of drugs.

The demand for "Foreigners Income tax and Trading License fees" increased from Rs. 5,091 in the previous year to Rs. 12,568 in the year under report. The increase was due to the increased demand for Income tax, the demand for Trading License fees remaining practically the same as before. The reason of this large increase was that during the year under report assessment was made on a new system, which calculates profits on the whole year's business instead of on the basis of a few months. The assessment was made rather late in the year and appeal petitions could not be disposed of before the close of the year. Consequently a sum of only Rs. 275 of the current demand for Income tax was received during the year. On account of the late assessment the amount collected on account of the current demand for Trading License fees was only Rs. 1,355. This was the cause of the large fall in the receipts under this head. A sum of Rs. 1,241 was collected and Rs. 184 remitted on account of arrears. The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 9,223 on account of Income tax, and Rs. 1,960 on account of Trading license fees.

The large reduction under the head "Cart and Cattle taxes" was due to the prohibition of the export of rice almost throughout the year. Receipts from cart tax were Rs. 21,943 as against Rs. 38,689 in the previous year. Receipts from cattle tax were Rs. 8,225 as against Rs. 3,221 in the previous year.

The increase under the head "Miscellaneous" was mainly due to increased receipts from Land Revenue fines and interest on promissory notes.

The following table shows the details under this head.

	Rs.
House rent and Furniture rent collected by the State Engineer	1,783
Provision charges on private works	894
1 Revenue fines	6,957
ation and survey fees	719
cation fees	838
istration fees	2,284
rest on promissory notes	9,800
3 monopoly	430
ripts by the State Engineer on account of work done for and	
stock and stores sold to private persons	10,942
nd of building advances	67
overy of agricultural advances	1,813
or miscellaneous items	2,621
Total Rs.	39,118

All arrears from previous years have been realised or remitted except those under heads "Land Revenue" and "Foreigners' Income tax and Trading License fees".

There was a reduction of Rs. 1,559 in the receipts on account of "Water rate". The receipts from the civil population of Imphal on account of the current demand were Rs. 7,082 as against Rs. 6,908 in the previous year. Of the total sum of Rs. 29,979 outstanding from previous years, only Rs. 6,980 was collected and Rs. 1,685 remitted. At the beginning of the year under report there was a strong agitation in one of the Imphal *leikais* against the realisation of the water rate, which culminated in a disturbance in front of the State Offices, in which the President and Judicial Member of the Darbar were involved. The rioters were nearly all women, and the Judicial Member was disposed to agree with the remark made by the French abbot to the novice, "*Il faut adorer Dieu, mon fils, mais c'est un grand mystère de sa providence qu'il ait créée la femme*". Opposition to payment is no longer active, but collection of the tax is only slightly less difficult.

The following are the details under this head:--

	Rs.
Collection for Cantonment installation for the year	1,000
Receipts on account of current demand	7,082
Receipts on account of arrear demand	6,980
Interest on the sum of Rs 60,000 invested in Government Loans	3,200
Amount collected on account of fees and fines	2,848
Total Rs.	21,110

3. The total expenditure was Rs. 8,52,467 as against Rs. 7,39,050 in the previous year.

Expenditure

4. At the close of the year the State was indebted to Government to the extent of Rs. 2,49,868. This was on account of Flood loan incurred after the 1916 floods.

Indebtedness

5. The State has Rs. 1,00,000 invested in the ten year six per cent bonds, and Rs. 1,40,000 in the five per cent loan, Closing Balance. 1945-55. Of these investments Rs. 60,000 was from the Water Works balance. The closing balance of the year excluding the invested amounts was Rs. 4,22,021, of which Rs. 3,97,702 (including Rs. 89,366 for the hills) stood to the account of ordinary revenue, and Rs. 24,319 to the account of the water rate.

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND SANITATION.

There are two hospitals at Imphal, the Civil Hospital, and the Medical Military Police Hospital which attends to the Police and to the Jail prisoners. Including these two hospitals, there were eleven dispensaries in the State, as against the same number in the previous year. The two hospitals at Imphal, the Palace dispensary and the three dispensaries at the three Hill Sub Divisional head quarters are in charge of Sub-Assistant Surgeons. Other dispensaries are in charge of compounders, who will be replaced by qualified medical men as soon as these become available. In the Civil Hospital there was a large increase in the number of out-door patients. In both the Civil and Military hospitals the number of in-patients also increased: in the latter case the increase was due to the prevalence of fever among those sepoys who had previously been on Khedda operation in the southern hills. The health of the other sepoys was rather better than in the previous year. There was an increase in the number of patients treated in the Palace and Kakching dispensaries in the valley and a large fall in the Churachandpur dispensary in the hills. The Jiribam dispensary showed a decrease, the figure being 3,002 as against 3,254 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in all the valley dispensaries (excluding Jiribam) was 31,850 as against 26,960 in the previous year. The total number of patients treated in the hill dispensaries was 18,169 as against 20,580 in the previous year.

In the Imphal Civil Hospital 112 major and 670 minor operations were performed, as against 121 major and 608 minor in the previous year.

2. The sanitary arrangements in the British reserve were the same as in the previous year. Sanitary conditions in the rest of the valley remained unchanged. Sanitation

3. 33 in-patients and 62 out-door patients, as against 29 and 85 in the previous year were treated in the Leper Asylum in the valley. The attendance of out-door patients was not regular. Only the patients in the early stage of the disease in whose cases the effects of the treatment are easily discernible, showed eagerness to continue treatment. In the Leper Asylum for hill men at Kangpokpi, about 40 patients were treated during the year as against Treatment for Leprosy

22 in the previous year. This asylum is increasing rapidly in importance, and the hill-men are beginning to have confidence in the treatment.

4. 18,258 primary vaccinations and 1,105 revaccinations were carried out of which 15,527 and 778 respectively were successful.

Vaccination.

5. Epidemics. There were no epidemics during the year under report.

6. 53 cases of *Kala-azar* were treated during the year. There is no evidence that the disease is endemic in the State.

Kala-azar.

All cases were imported from infected areas in Assam. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon in charge of the P. W. D. dispensary at Kangpokpi, who examines as far as possible all persons coming into the State, experienced no difficulty in carrying out his duties. Suspected cases were easily traced and the positives were amenable to treatment.

7. During the year 27 indigent persons as against 17 in the previous year were sent to King Edward VII Memorial Pasteur Institute, Shillong, for treatment. The cost to the State was Rs. 1,333.

Treatment for rabies

8. During the year under report a generous-minded Marwari merchant made a contribution of Rs. 4,000 to the Civil Hospital. It was decided to devote this sum to the construction of an operating room suitable for the growing needs of the hospital.

Hospital Buildings

9. The medical department is under the control of His Highness the Maharaja. Major C. McIver I. M. S. held charge as Civil Surgeon throughout the year.

Personnel

CHAPTER VII.

EDUCATION.

The Johnstone School is the only High School in the State. There were 266 pupils in the school in the year under report as against 260 in the previous year. The average attendance was 246.5 as against 211.32 in the previous year. Of the 266 boys on the rolls of the school on 31st March, 232 were Manipuris, six Muhammadans, 20 British subjects and eight belonged to Hill tribes.

High School.

2. There were three Middle English schools in the State as against two in the previous year. One is the Bengali School at Imphal which follows the curriculum prescribed for Middle English Schools in Assam. The other two are the Mission Schools at Ukhrul and Kangpokpi, which are controlled by the American Baptist Mission Society and follow a course which closely approximates to the Middle English standard in the highest classes. Of the 121 boys attending the Bengali School on 31st March, 53 were of the local Bengali and other British communities residing in Imphal,

Other Secondary Schools.

Manipuris and nine Manipuri Muhammadans The average daily attendance was 95 as against 104 in the previous year. The average daily attendance in the two Mission Schools was 219·37 as against 181·8 the previous year.

In the Lady Farle Girls' School, in which girls of the Bengali community are educated, there were 29 girls on the roll on 31st March 1926 and the average attendance was 20·05.

3. There are three Upper Primary Schools, all situated at Imphal, to which only boys who have passed the Lower Primary examination are admitted. The number of pupils on the rolls of these three schools on 31st March 1926 was 352 against 371 in the previous year. The average attendance was 260·44 against 211·05 in the previous year. Boys who pass the Upper Primary examination are eligible for admission to Middle English classes of the Johnstone High School. Lower Primary Education is free but not compulsory. The number of Lower Primary Schools in the State on 31st March 1926 was 107 as against 97 in the previous year. Of these, there were 32 in the Hills as against 23 in the previous year. In the North-east and South-West hill Subdivisions certain schools were closed on account of poor attendance, but others were opened in villages where there was a desire for education. In the North-West Sub-division, attendance was good in all the schools, and two more schools were opened during the year. In the Lower Primary Schools, there were 6,413 boys and 22 girls in attendance on March 31st 1926, with an average attendance of 4,919·48, as against 6,010 boys and 21 girls, with an average attendance of 4,418·15, in the previous year. Of the 74 Lower Primary Schools in the valley, nine were Madrasahs, two were Sanskrit *Tols*, and one was a Girls' School.

4. In the Johnstone School there were 15 masters, of whom four were Bengalis and eleven Manipuris. One master held the M. A., two the B. A. and one the B. Sc. degree. Two masters had passed the I. A. and six were matriculates. Two of the masters were Sanskrit Pandits. The number of teachers in the valley Primary Schools was 175, and in addition there were 33 teachers in the hill areas. One of the Primary teachers was a matriculate, the qualification of the great majority is the Upper Primary examination certificate.

5. The Johnstone School building and the village school houses were in good order.

6. The principal source of revenue of the Johnstone School is the State grant. In addition to pupils' fees, it also obtains a small grant-in-aid from Government. The Bengali School gets two small grants, one from the State and one from the Town fund. A monthly subscription is also raised by the Bengali community to supplement the income from school fees. The Ukhrul and Cangpokpi Mission Schools are maintained by State grants. The Lady Farle Girls' School for Bengali girls is maintained by a Government

grant-in-aid, assisted by Private subscriptions. All primary schools both in the valley and in the hills are maintained by the State. The total expenditure incurred by the State on education during the year was Rs 59,174 of which Rs. 10,330 was on account of the Hill schools and was charged direct to the head "Hill Tribes".

7. On March 31st 1926, 13 scholars aided by State scholarships were studying outside the State. Of these, one student at the Murarichand College, Sylhet and one Mahomedan student at Calcutta were preparing for the Intermediate examination. There were five scholars (including one from the hills) at the Berry White Medical School, Dibrugarh. Six students were learning Sanscrit at Benares or Navadwip.

In addition to the above, three hill girls were being educated at the Nowgong girls school. Their scholarships have now been discontinued.

8. There is a well equipped Gymnasium at the Johnstone High School and a gymnastic instructor is employed. Boys in the primary schools in the valley are taught *Deshi Kasarat*.

9. The work of inspection of Primary Schools is reported to have been satisfactory.

10. Of the students sent outside the State with State scholarships, two passed the B. A. and three the Intermediate examination held during the year.

Johnstone School :— In the annual examination 232 boys were examined, of whom 199 or 86 per cent passed. Seventeen boys appeared at the last Matriculation examination of whom eleven passed in the first division and five in the second division.

Bengali School :— 112 were examined, of whom 76 or 67 per cent passed. Six of these passed the Middle English examination, of whom two were placed in the first division and four in the second division.

Upper Primary Examination.—131 appeared and 90 or 67 per cent passed.

Lower Primary Examination.—364 appeared and 207 or 57 per cent passed.

11. The library is a depository maintained for supplying the various schools with books and stationery. The sale proceeds amounted to Rs. 951 and Rs. 134 worth of articles was issued free to the schools. The expenditure on the purchase of stock was Rs 477. The value of stock in hand on March 31st was approximately Rs. 1,350.

CHAPTER VIII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

There is one Veterinary Dispensary in Imphal in charge of a Veterinary Assistant, who was aided by a Second Veterinary Assistant. They treat free of charge any animal brought to the dispensary or shown to them during their tours. During the year, 1,968 animals were treated in the dispensary as against 2,639 in the previous year, and 547 on tour as against 143 in the previous year.

Foot-and-mouth disease was reported from four villages, all of which were visited in time by one or other of the Veterinary Assistants. No deaths from this disease were reported. Nine deaths among ponies and two deaths among cattle from Anthrax, and 54 deaths among cattle from Haemorrhagic-Septicaemia were reported. Surra was responsible for 83 deaths among ponies.

2. The State Printing Press was in full working order during the year and did all the State Work including the Printing of the Administration Report for the year 1924-25

I was President of the Manipur State Darbar from 1st April to 14th June 1925 and from 18th February to 31st March 1926. During my absence on leave and survey training, *i. e.* from 15th June 1925 to 17th February 1926, Mr. H. Weightman, I. C. S., acted as President of the Darbar. There was no other change in the personnel of the Darbar. The staffs of the various offices are reported to have worked well. The case arising out of the shortage of cash in the Hill Office of which mention was made in the previous years report ended in a conviction of a clerk in the Hill Office

C. G. Crawford,
President, Manipur State Darbar.

APPENDIX I.

Names of High Officials in the Manipur State and Presidency Officials showing changes in personnel during the year 1925-26.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Appointment.	PERIOD.	
		From.	To.
1	2	3	4
1. J. C. Higgins, Esq., C. I. E., I.C.S.	Political Agent ...	1st April 1925.	31st March 1926.
2. C. G. Crawford Esq., I.C.S. ...	President, Manipur State Darbar.	Ditto	14th June 1925.
		18th February 1926.	31st March 1926.
3. H. Weightman Esq., I.C.S. ...	Ditto	15th June 1925.	17th February 1926.
4. Rajkumar Dumbra Singh Senapati.	Ordinary Member of the Manipur State Darbar.	1st April 1925.	31st March 1926.
5. Nongmanthem Tomchaoba Singh	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
6. Saogaijam Bhuban Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
7. Maibam Sanden Singh, Major	Additional Member of the Manipur State Darbar	Ditto	Ditto
8. Haobam Pitambar Singh ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
9. Iaisram Chura Singh ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto
10. C. F. Jeffery, Esq., M.I.M.E. ...	State Engineer.	Ditto	Ditto
1. W. Shaw Esq., F.A.C. ...	Sub-Divisional Officer, Tamenglong ...	Ditto	Ditto
2. B. C. Gasper Esq., F.A.C. ...	Do. Churachandpur ...	Ditto	Ditto
3. L. L. Peters Esq., F.A.C. ...	Do. Imphal ...	Ditto	Ditto
4. Angom Tomchaoba Singh ...	President of the Cherap Court	Ditto	Ditto
5. Rajkumar Digendra Singh ...	Member of the Cherap Court.	Ditto	Ditto
6. Chandra Mukha Singh, Pukhramba	Ditto	Ditto	13th August 1925.
7. Rajkumar Nored Shahi Singh	Ditto	Ditto	31st March 1926.
8. Thabal Sarma.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
9. Khel Singh	Ditto	16th May 1925.	Ditto
10. Babu Narayan Chandra Mukharji	Registrar, Political Agency	1st April 1925.	Ditto
1. Babu Upendra Krishna Chakravarti	Officer in charge Land Revenue Office.	Ditto	Ditto
2. Rajkumar Bhaskar Singh	Private Secretary to His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur, C.B.L.	Ditto	Ditto
3. Saogaijam Sanachaoba Singh	Advt. to His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur C.B.L.	16th April 1925.	Ditto
4. Mr. A. C. Eleazar.	Personal Assistant to His Highness the Maharaja of Manipur C.B.L.	1st April 1925	Ditto
5. Babu Ambica Charan Ghose	Superintendent, State Office.	Ditto	Ditto
6. Babu Nithor Nath Banerjee	Superintendent, Hill Office	Ditto	Ditto
7. Ningthoujam Golap Singh	Subadar Major of the Manipur State Military Police.	Ditto	Ditto
8. Chandam Golap Singh	Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Ditto	Ditto
9. Phurailatpam Rajbabu Sarma	Inspector of Police.	Ditto	Ditto

APPENDIX II.

List of Laws in the Manipur State.

Description.	Whether adopted from British Indian Acts	Introduced during the year under report	REMARKS
1	2	3	4

ARTICLE	NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVED AND SENT						DETAILS OF FORCE AT END OF YEAR								REMARKS
	At the end of last year		Recruited this year.		Died	CASUALTIES.			At the end of the current year		NUMBER OF MEN		Fighting men.		
	201	202	203	204		Invalided	Discharged, deserted etc.	7	8	9	10	11		12	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total cost on a year of pay and allowances of the force including followers	
101	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213		
102	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226		
103	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	REMARKS	
104	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252		
105	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265		

APPENDIX IV. (I)
Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Militia of Police for the year 1925-26

[illegible]

APPENDIX IV. (2)

Description of Office	Number.	Pay of grade	Total cost.	Punishment			Rewards		Education	
				Dismissed.	Fined, degraded or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially.	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Inspector	1	At RM 100 1st allowance 1st RM 50 1st allowance 1st RM 22 allowance 1st RM								

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing the working of the Civil Police in the Manipal state during the year 1900-1901.

[illegible]

APPENDIX VI.

Statement showing the value of property stolen and amount of recoveries in the Manipur State during the year 1925-26.

MANHATTAN STATE	Amount received		Amount received		Amount received		Amount received	
	Part year	Full year	Part year	Full year	Part year	Full year	Part year	Full year
1	3	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

APPEND

Statement showing the number of crimes, number of cases disposed

DESCRIPTION OF OFFENSES	NUMBER OF OFFENSES			NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF		No of persons apprehended		No of persons convicted		NUMBER OF PERSONS			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	IMPRISONMENT		IMPRISONMENT AND FINE	
										Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous
Balance from past year		2											
Committed during the present year			3										
Total				4									
Number of cases disposed of during the past year.					5								
Number of cases disposed of during the present year						6							
No of persons apprehended							7						
No of persons convicted								8					
Simple									9				
Rigorous										10			
Simple											11		
Rigorous												12	
Valley.													
IX. I.P.C. Offences by or relating to Public servants		1		1		1							
X. I.P.C. Offences of the lawful author		2	134	146	9	91	100	93		11			1
XI. I.P.C. Offences relating to Public servants		2	6	8	6	8	86	86		3			7
XIV. I.P.C. Offences affecting Public Health and Safety			1	1		1	1	1					
XVI. I.P.C. Offences affecting the human body			1	1			2						
Section 302			1	1									
Section 304 A			16	16	13	16	1	1					
XVII. I.P.C. Offences against Property		2	171	173	109	153	54	43		21			19
Section 372		1	1	1									
Section 373		1	1	1									
Section 374		1	1	1									
Section 375		1	1	1									
Section 376		1	1	1									
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Section 487		1	1	1									
Section 488		1	1	1									
Section 489		1	1	1									
Section 490		1	1	1									
Section 491		1	1	1									
Section 492		1	1	1									
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Section 495		1	1	1									
Section 496		1	1	1									
Section 497		1	1	1									
Section 498		1	1	1									
Section 499		1	1	1									
Section 500		1	1	1									
Section 501		1	1	1									
Section 502		1	1	1									
Section 503		1	1	1									
Section 504		1	1	1									
Section 505		1	1	1									
Section 506		1	1	1									
Section 507		1	1	1									
Section 508		1	1	1				</					

of and cases awaiting trial in the Manipur State during the year 1925-26.

[illegible]

APPENDIX VIII.

Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1925-26.

NAME OF COURT	Number of offences reported during the year		NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH									PERSONS DISPOSED OF					Persons remaining at the end of the year
	Past year	Present year	Remaining at the end of the past year	Brought to trial in 1925-26					Total		Discharged with out trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped, or transferred		
				Arrested by Police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of court	Past year	Present year							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1 Manipur State Darbar	15	20		52	3			93	32	145	7	45	96				
2 Cherap Court	236	347	6	156	108	113	11	9	251	403	101	61	214	6	12	9	
3 Town Panchayet Court	43	65	20		31	52	4		115	107	32	43	18	2		12	
4 Rural Panchayets	191	265	30		210	223	58	1	401	522	119	198	76	104	8	17	
5 Hill Court of President Manipur State Darbar	92	60	14	1	81	70		2	506	168		89	72		1	6	
6 North-West Sub-Divisional Officers Court	30	22	3			85			85	88		10	54			24	
7 South West Sub-Divisional Officers Court	7	11			6	8		3	9	17		4	13				
8 North-East Sub-Divisional Officers Court	14	13	2	1	17	20		1	53	41		5	35		1		
TOTAL	628	812	75	210	450	571	71	109	1432	1404	259	455	578	112	22	68	

APPENDIX IX.

Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Manipur State during the year 1925-26.

TRIBUNALS	NUMBER OF PERSONS AND CASES																
	Number of applications-	Applications rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry etc ordered		Pending	
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed									
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Revisional Court of H H the Maharaja of Manipur	16	37	13					2	1					1	1		1
Manipur State Darbar	50	10	10	47	24	5	2	7	6	30	1			1	1	9	6
Cherap Court	85	16	10	10	7	9	5	10	7	7	4			3	2		
Hill Court of President Manipur State Darbar	3	1	1	1	1											1	1
Total	104	64	34	58	32	14	7	19	14	37	5			5	4	13	8

APPENDIX X

CIVIL JUSTICE.—*Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of during the year 1925-26.*

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance		Filed during the year received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during the year.		Closing balance		SUITS FILED DURING PRESENT YEAR										SUITS DISPOSED OF DURING PRESENT YEAR.					
	Past year		Present year		Past year		Present year		Past year		Value	Suits regarding landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	Number of suits under Rs 100	Number of suits above Rs 100 and under Rs 500	Number of suits above Rs 500 and under Rs 1,000	Number of suits above Rs 1,000 and under Rs 5,000	Ex parte	Admitted and compromised.	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value.	Average duration.		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year																
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
											Rs.													Rs.	Y M D.	
Manipur State Darbar	4	5	44	69	49	79	43	60	5	5	6,310	2	23	44	87	8	3	1	15	11	10	33	5,656	0 1 9		
Cherap Court	2	5	504	620	506	625	501	621	5	4	91,431	120	325	175	492	109	16	2	2	74	37	183	285	75,435	0 1 0	
Town Panchayet Court	51	41	767	854	818	895	777	809	41	86	73,947	8	831	15	416	439			167	88	121	438	68,728	0 1 17		
Rural Panchayets	102	116	1,399	1,650	1,594	2,068	1,935	1,919	116	147	32,152		771	1,179	1,950				298	641	368	592	81,377	0 1 15		
President's Hill Court	214	193	859	1,032	1,073	1,225	860	890	193	235	96,961	59	815	158	763	255	14		40	289	76	592	1,01,041	0 2 3		
North West Sub-D O's Court	25	29	135	176	169	196	149	175	29	21	22,337		51	126	154	6	4	2	5	27	15	198	10,536	0 2 12		
South West Sub-D O's Court	29	28	164	223	184	251	156	220	28	31	23,425		64	159	154	62	5	1	9	79	27	105	22,569	0 2 21		
North East Sub D O's Court	48	10	278	242	396	252	316	236	10	16	26,929		34	266	176	65	1		10	84	10	132	23,739	0 1 25		
Total	446	419	4,150	5,106	4,616	5,584	4,198	5,039	418	545	3,72,072	189	2,914	2,663	4,162	943	43	6	2	619	1,239	722	2,490	3,33,079		

APPENDIX XI.

CIVIL JUSTICE — *Results of applications for execution of decrees*

TRIBUNALS.	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for present year.	Applications brought to the register.		Value of present year.	Total.			Disposed of.			Closing balance.			Nature of application pending disposal at the close of the year.		
	Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.		Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Past year.	Present year.	Value of present year.	Below 6 months.	Below 12 months.	Above 12 months.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Manipur State Darbar ..	53	53	7,708	14	32	2,486	67	65	10,194	14	26	1,623	53	59	8,571	13	9	37
Cherap Court ...	45	40	6,125	100	156	20,965	145	196	27,090	105	163	22,037	40	33	5,053	10	3	20
Town Panchayet Court ...	197	191	11,351	422	411	22,578	619	602	33,929	428	448	22,515	191	154	11,114	100	54	...
President's Hill Court ...	179	163	12,793	175	183	9,895	354	316	22,688	191	196	12,033	163	150	10,655	77	22	51
North-West Sub-divisional Officer's Court ...	54	51	6,372	37	37	3,720	91	85	10,092	40	50	5,992	51	38	4,800	30	5	3
South-West Sub-divisional Officer's Court ...	36	45	4,772	64	41	2,102	100	56	6,574	55	64	5,218	45	22	1,656	8	2	12
North-East Sub-divisional Officer's Court ...	34	14	1,106	55	55	3,496	59	69	4,602	75	55	3,411	14	14	1,191	8	5	1
Total ..	598	557	50,227	867	915	65,242	1,465	1,472	1,15,469	908	1,002	72,429	557	470	49,040	246	100	124

APPENDIX XII.

CIVIL JUSTICE :—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits 1925-26.

TRIBUNAL	HOW DISPOSED OF												Average duration.											
	Opening balance		Filed during		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during			Decision confirmed		Decision reversed		Decision amended.		Cases remanded for retrial.		Cases compromised and otherwise disposed of.		
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
					</																			

APPENDIX XIII.

Statement showing the number of persons confined in the Jail and Lock up in the Manipur Jail during the year 1925-26.

STATION	Number of prisons	NUMBER OF PRISONERS				DAILY AVERAGE.		Number of prisoners remaining at the end of the year.	Total cost of jail and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in jail
		Remaining from last year	Admitted during the year	TOTAL		Past year.	Present year				
				Past year	Present year						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Manipur Imphal.	1	151	509	579	660	155 88	153 81	188	Rs. 12,358	19 days	9
TOTAL	1	151	509	579	660	155 88	153 81	188	12,358	19 days	9

APPENDIX XIV.

Registration of documents in the year 1925-26.

NAME OF STATE	Documents presented for registration.		NUMBER OF DOCUMENTS PRESENTED.										Documents registered		Value of documents registered		Documents of which registry has been refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiries at the close of the year	
			Mortgage		Sale deeds		Wills		Money bonds		Miscellaneous									
	Past year	Pre-ent year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year.	Pre-ent year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Manipur	2,519	3,501	259	432	1,721	2,356	1	2	298	369	93	146	2,862	3,304	Rs 1,45,142	Rs 1,94,709	26	22	131	175

APPENDIX XV.

Statement showing the Receipts on account of registration during the year, 1925-26.

Description.	Past year.			Present year.		
	Number of deeds.	Value of property.	Fees realized.	Number of deeds	Value of property.	Fees realized.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Sale deeds	1,721	1,01,780	1,069	2,356	1,88,500	1,490
Mortgages	259	18,199	160	481	32,568	297
Wills	1	150	1	2	470	2
Money bonds	288	15,980	206	819	18,829	291
Miscellaneous	93	9,033	221	146	9,272	107
Total	2,862	1,45,142	1,677	3,804	1,94,709	2,167

APPENDIX XVI.

Receipt and expenditure of the municipalities of the Manipur State during the year 1925-26.

Name.	Opening balance on 1st April 1925.	Receipts during the year.		Total in current year.	Expenditure during the year.		Balance on the 31st March 1926
		Past.	Present.		Past.	Present.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Imphal Town Fund British Reserve ...	Rs. 3,769	Rs. 18,780	Rs. 16,800	Rs. 20,569	Rs. 22,016	Rs. 15,125	Rs. 5,443

APPENDIX XVII.

Statement of rainfall in the Manipur State during the year 1925-26.

MANIPUR STATE	April 1925	May 1925	June 1925	July 1925	August 1925	September 1925	October 1925	November 1925	December 1925	January 1926	February 1926	March 1926	Total	Total of past year	Average of 14 years
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Imphal	5.21	1.87	3.32	13.58	6.90	6.33	1.89	0.19	0.00	0.86	3.97	5.40	62.51	55.80	4.79
Tamenglong	6.83	28.59	16.55	34.32	25.98	20.98	5.81	26	0	1.1	1.68	2.23	103.21	178.01	.
Churachandpur					5.76	9.06	6.12	85	0	1.02	4.58	5.77	36.16		.
Ukhrul	4.89	12.51	8.57	15.61	8.47	5.74	8.21	55	0	1.7	2.86	4.27	7.46	77.22	.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Statement as to price of Staple food grains.

Articles	During March past year Per maund.			During March present year Per maund.			REMARKS.
1	2			3			4
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Paddy	1	5	0	2	8	0	
Rice, 1st quality	2	10	0	3	11	0	
" 2nd "	2	5	0	3	1	0	
Majikala	6	3	0	6	11	0	

APPENDIX XIX.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1925-26.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original.	Repairs	Total.	Original.	Repairs.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ESTABLISHMENT —							
State Engineer's pay	10,020
Office establishment	4,546
Head quarter's establishment	2,564
Road establishment	2,555
Palace establishment	353
Miscellaneous establishment	336
Travelling Allowance	308
VALLEY ROADS Upkeep.—							
Repairs to roads	...	12,634	...	...	...	...	12,634
River bunds and paths	...	3,694	...	...	...	...	3,694
Valley bridges and culverts	...	11,832	...	...	...	...	11,832
Renewals.—							
Valley bridges to improved type	...	8,192	...	...	...	...	8,192
Culverts	...	4,503	...	...	...	...	4,503
Metalling of Imphal pucca roads	...	3,721	...	...	...	...	3,721
Widening Realignment of Roads Bunds and improvement of Bazars	...	5,239	...	...	...	...	5,239
State Offices Upkeep.—							
State Office and out houses	...	210	...	...	...	...	210
Land Revenue Office and out houses	...	481	...	...	...	...	481
P. W. D. Office and out houses	...	200	...	...	...	...	200
P. W. D. Workshop and Godown	...	183	...	...	...	...	183
Jail buildings and out houses	...	453	...	...	...	...	453
Cherap, and Panchayet Courts	...	358	...	...	...	...	358
Press building and out houses	...	120	...	...	...	...	120
Valley Panchayet Courts	—	350	—	—	—	—	350
Valley Rest houses and Connected buildings	...	592	—	—	—	—	592
Land Revenue Camps	—	994	—	—	—	—	994
State Police quarters.—							
Thana and out houses	—	62	—	—	—	—	62
Military Police quarters	—	426	—	—	—	—	426
Sub Assistant Surgeon's do	—	76	—	—	—	—	76
Sengmai, Tairelpokpi, Mao and Pallel Thanas	—	458	—	—	—	—	155
Residential Buildings—							
President's Bungalow and out houses	—	390	—	—	—	—	390
State Engineer's Bungalow and out houses	—	259	—	—	—	—	259
Her Highness Maharani's Companion's Bungalow and out houses	—	187	—	—	—	—	187
Medical Officer's do	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dak Bungalow and out houses	—	375	—	—	—	—	375
School Master's do	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Silk Bungalow	—	14	—	—	—	—	14
Carried over	—	56,014	—	—	—	—	76,696

APPENDIX AIA.—Continued.

Expenditure on State Public Works during the year. 1925-26.

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS	State Fund.			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original	Repairs.	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought Forward —	—	56,014	...	—	—	—	76,696
Serai Ghur ...	—	23	—	—	—	—	23
Babu para houses	—	1,358	—	—	—	—	1,358
Medical Buildings—							
Imphal Civil Hospital ...	...	577	...	—	—	—	577
Hospital quarters ...	...	178	...	—	—	—	178
Kakehing, Mao, Bishenpur and Moirang dispensaries ...	...	367	...	—	—	—	367
Veterinary Hospital and quarters ...	...	165	...	—	—	—	165
Educational Buildings—							
Johnstone School ...	...	328	...	—	—	—	328
Valley Schools (upkeep) ...	...	2,094	...	—	—	—	2,094
Do (Renewals) ...	...	1,103	...	—	—	—	1,103
Palace and connected Buildings—							
Palace main blocks ...	...	4,247	...	—	—	—	4,247
Mandab ...	...	117	...	—	—	—	117
Jagamohan and out houses ...	...	276	...	—	—	—	276
Sree Govindjee's Temple ...	...	180	...	—	—	—	180
Langthaba' Bungalow ...	...	227	...	—	—	—	227
Shillong Houses ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1,738
Palace Lighting ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	3,075
Palace Garden and Pologrounds ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1,799
Miscellaneous—							
Stationery and Office contingencies ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1,135
Tools and plants and Furniture ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	2,011
Repairs to ditto ...	...	916	...	—	—	—	916
British Reserve Contribution ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	4,000
Sanitary arrangements ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	1,560
Hydro electric survey ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	437
Stock and Stores ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	8,650
Private works ...	...	...	...	—	—	—	454
Original Works—							
A new Godown husking house at Palace ...	447	...	...	—	—	—	447
A Latrine for the Palace main building ...	996	...	...	—	—	—	996
Theatre Hall at Palace ...	2,314	...	...	—	—	—	2,314
Fly proof doors for operating theatre ...	257	...	...	—	—	—	257
Jail female Latrine ...	145	...	...	—	—	—	145
Civil Surgeon's Bungalow ...	4,119	...	...	—	—	—	4,119
State Engineer's office Sawyers' shed and pit ...	337	...	...	—	—	—	337
Jiribam Jirimukh Road ...	200	...	...	—	—	—	200
Maharajkumari Tampha sona's quarter ...	4,271	...	...	—	—	—	4,271
New wood Shed ...	730	...	...	—	—	—	730
Palace New Cook house ...	1,156	...	...	—	—	—	1,156
Carried over ...	14,972	66,789	...	—	—	—	1,28,683

APPENDIX XIX.—*Concluded.**Expenditure on State Public Works during the year 1925-26.*

DESCRIPTION OF WORKS.	State Fund			Local Fund.			Total.
	Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Brought Forward —	1,4972	66,789	...	...	...	...	1,28,689
Diversion work at Khong-nang bund ...	2,023	...	...	—	—	—	2,023
Jiri Mawzadar's house ...	539	...	...	—	—	—	539
12. Inghsby house ...	—	..	—	—	—	—	85,116
13 State works in the Hills—							
Establishment —	—	—	..	—	—	—	3,606
Cuehar Road and others —	6,618	2,906	—	—	—	—	9,574
Bridges —	7,037	1,016	—	—	—	—	8,053
Rest houses —	276	6	—	—	—	—	282
Purchase of Tools and plants	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,360
Buildings in the new Sub divisions ...	8,126	5,761	—	—	—	—	11,187
Bridle paths —	2,596	4,121	—	—	—	—	7,020
Miscellaneous —	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,912
14 Water works maintenance —	—	—	—	—	...	...	8,943
GRAND TOTAL	42,517	82,283			..	...	2,71,30

APPENDIX XX.

Agricultural stock in the Manipur State during the year 1925-26

DISTRICT	Year	HORSES AND CATTLE							Colts and Fillies	Asses	Sheep and goats	PLOUGH		CARRIAGES		REMARKS
		Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes		Horses	Mares.	With two bullocks				With four bullocks	Riding.	Load carrying		
				Male	Female											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Imphal	1925-26													3 261	The number of carts given is the number registered for ploughing on the Imphal road	

APPENDIX XXI.

Statement showing the Tax on Shops and License Revenue of the Manipur State during the year 1925-26.

Name of State.	Country spirit		Opium		Ganja		Tari		Total	
	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue	Number of shops.	Revenue
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Manipur			1	Rs 6,201	1	Rs 65			2	Rs 6,266

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year.

1925-26.

RECEIPTS.

NAME OF DEMAND.	DEMAND			Collection during the current year.	Collection during previous year	Remission during the current year	Balance	REMARKS.
	Arrear 1924-25.	Current 1925-26.	Total.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cash balance at the commencement of the year	...	...	...	4,62,424	...	...	...	...
1. Land Revenue	1,47,967	4,93,661	6,41,628	4,76,975	4,55,841	26,092	1,37,968	Rs. 59% paid as commission.
2. Hill Tribes	...	73,650	73,650	72,861	70,513	686	103	
3. Fisheries	895	81,313	82,208	81,069	75,332	1,189	...	
4. Foreigners' tax	...	10,000	10,000	11,869	11,277	...	...
5. Ferry Revenue	...	1,335	1,335	1,335	1,328	...	...
6. Salt Revenue	256	2,735	2,991	2,735	2,978	256	...	
7. Forests	...	21,000	24,000	40,907	12,133	...	...
8. Law and Justice	...	15,000	15,000	12,716	11,115	...	...
9. Jail	...	7,000	7,000	5,734	6,850	...	...
10. Excise	...	7,000	7,600	6,266	7,308	...	...
11. Koko Valley compensation	...	6,270	6,270	6,270	6,270	...	...
12. Foreigners' Income tax and trading License fees	1,670	12,568	14,238	2,871	4,020	184	11,183	
13. Cart and Cattle taxes	...	30,000	30,000	30,168	41,910	...	...
14. Miscellaneous	...	25,000	25,000	39,148	32,915	...	...
TOTAL Rs.	1,50,788	7,89,532	9,40,320	7,90,954	7,39,790	26,357	1,49,254	
Water rate	29,979	21,904	51,883	21,110	22,669	5,775	27,846	Rs. 28% fees and dues
TOTAL Rs.	1,80,767	8,11,436	9,92,203	8,12,064	7,62,459	34,132	1,77,100	
Total Adding opening balance	...	...	...	12,74,488	...	...	...

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year
1925-26.

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure.	
	Current year	Previous year.	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
I.—ADMINISTRATION.				
Pay and Allowance of President	19,980	21,630	18,697	22,806
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,500	1,500	2,343	1,360
Pay of Darbar Members	16,236	16,236	16,356	16,238
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,300	1,500	616	315
Pay of Establishment	22,574	22,664	22,137	19,481
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,000	800	780	317
Contingencies	6,200	7,200	8,136	3,371
Total	68,790	71,530	69,071	63,890
II.—LAND REVENUE.				
Pay of Officer in charge Land Revenue Office	2,580	2,520	2,580	2,518
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,000	1,000	446	303
Pay of Sub-Deputy Collector	764	740	762	738
Office Establishment	5,520	5,448	5,501	5,380
Travelling Allowance of ditto	250	250	51	35
Field Establishment	10,346	10,316	10,730	9,636
Lakpa's Establishment	12,076	12,076	12,200	12,380
Travelling Allowance of ditto	900	900	918	682
Jamghat Establishment	2,340	2,340	2,455	2,316
Contingencies	5,000	6,200	4,308	3,596
Total	40,776	41,820	39,954	37,613
III.—HILL TRIBES.				
Hill Office and Sub-Divisional Office Establishment	46,720	45,610	44,985	40,519
Travelling Allowance of Sub-Divisional Officers and Lambus	3,700	3,100	3,417	2,283
Office Contingencies	5,400	4,988	8,240	3,893
Education Establishment	4,668	4,668	3,761	3,652
Ditto Contingencies	8,451	7,722	6,569	5,274
Medical Establishment	5,423	8,550	7,422	7,212
Travelling Allowance of ditto	1,050	550	384	224
Medical Contingencies	6,950	6,750	7,830	6,163
P. W. D. works establishment	5,100	5,164	3,606	4,016
Travelling Allowance of ditto	50	50	35	15
P. W. D. Works	42,450	52,150	42,398	53,525
Postal establishment and contingencies	780	1,100	516	942
Total	1,33,742	1,40,651	1,29,153	1,27,702
IV.—SALT.				
Contingencies	1,000	1,000	..	..
V.—FORESTS.				
Establishment	1,728	1,728	1,597	1,699
Contingencies	1,500	472	604	49
Import Duty payable to Burma Government	..	5,000	44	161
Total	3,228	7,200	2,245	2,351
VI.—LAW AND JUSTICE.				
Establishment	16,656	16,572	16,508	16,687
Travelling Allowance of ditto	500	500	378	324
Contingencies	2,132	2,214	1,810	1,631
Total	19,288	19,286	18,696	18,642
Carried over	2,66,824	2,81,487	2,59,119	2,50,196

APENDIX XXII.—Continued.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1925-26

EXPENDITURE.—Continued.



NATURE OF EXPENDITURE	BUDGET ESTIMATE		ACTUAL EXPENDITURE	
	Current year	Previous year	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward	2 66 824	2 81 487	2 59 119	2 50 195
VII.—MAHARAJA'S CIVIL LIST.				
His Highness's Privy purse	60 000	60 000	55 000	65,000
Maintenance of Maharaja's Family and Temple	31 500	31 500	41 492	41 479
Allowance to the detenu at Imudaban	1 200	1 200	1 200	1 200
Pay of Maharaja's Companion	2 400	2 400	2 400	2 044
His Highness's personal Contingencies	13 500	13 500	13 446	13 505
Feasts and Ceremonies including Bradhis	19 000	19 000	18 111	14 645
His Highness's Contingencies	2 410	2 410	202	2 499
Unofficial expenses of H. H.'s sons	13 000	13 000	14 707	11 903
Expenses of H. H.'s journey to Delhi and Simla etc	5 000		2 000	
Total	1 58 096	1 55 000	1 48 691	1,52,258
VIII.—STATE WORKS				
State Works	1 20 000	1 20 000	2,16 361	1,24,785
IX.—MILITARY POLICE				
Pay of the Force and Establishment	31 236	31 128	31 200	31,154
Contingencies	10 000	10 030	11 553	6,008
Total	41 236	41 168	42 753	37 162
X.—CIVIL POLICE				
Pay of Establishment	16 208	16 272	15 489	15 420
Travelling Allowance	600	600	679	521
Contingencies	3 000	3 000	1 935	1 690
Total	19 808	19 872	18 003	17 637
XI.—JAIL.				
Establishment	3 768	3 340	3 671	3 803
Booths, Food and Miscellaneous	10 870	10 850	9 092	9 002
Manufacture	4 000	4 000	1 771	1 976
Expenses of Manipur Prisoners transferred to Andamans and Sylhet Jail	1 000	2 000	710	677
Total	20 138	20 410	15 966	15 220
XII.—MEDICAL.				
Allowance to Medical officer	1 200	1 200	4 200	1 170
Travelling Allowance	1 510	600	1 575	870
Pay of Jail and Police Sub Assistant Surgeon	770	770	770	770
Pay of other Establishment	7 942	6 710	8 060	6 322
Vaccination Establishment	1 500	1 500	1 444	1 500
Medicine Diet and Contingencies	10 500	9 000	11 994	10 810
Leprosy Asylum	2 000	1 000	1 888	2 080
Poor Asylum	1 000	1 000	88	643
Epidemic Expenses			3	4 890
Pay of kala azar Establishment	1 920		1 282	
kala azar Contingencies	250		102	
TOTAL	31 592	21 734	32 273	32 014
Carried over	6,57,794	6,57,721	7 32,327	6 29 278

APPENDIX XXII.

Statement showing Receipts and Disbursements of the Manipur State during the year 1925-26.

EXPENDITURE.—*Concluded.*

Nature of Expenditure	Budget Estimate.		Actual Expenditure	
	Current year	Previous year	Current year.	Previous year.
1	2	3	4	5
Brought forward ...	6,57,794	6,57,721	7,32,327	6,29,278
XIII.—EDUCATION.				
Pay of Establishment	25,236	28,124	27,741	27,145
Capitation Grant	4,500	4,000	4,487	3,985
Contribution to Johnstone School and Bengali School	7,800	7,800	7,800	7,800
Scholarships	10,268	10,848	6,626	8,789
Books and Stationery and Printing Expenses	669	600	256	118
Furniture	800	800	551	571
Miscellaneous	820	800	1,343	807
TOTAL	53,034	53,032	48,844	49,215
XIV.—EXPEDITION AND TOURS.				
Expedition and Tours	1,000	500	107	96
XV.—TRIBUTE.				
Tribute	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000
XVI.—MISCELLANEOUS INSTITUTIONS				
Establishment	2,448	2,448	2,413	2,356
Contingencies	1,000	1,000	1,079	880
Printing Press including Establishment	4,124	4,100	2,982	3,077
Registration Contingencies and Establishment	1,992	1,968	1,954	1,785
TOTAL	9,564	9,516	9,028	8,048
XVII.—VETERINARY.				
Establishment	2,316	1,896	2,349	2,077
Travelling Allowance	200	200	362	225
Contingencies	2,000	2,208	1,781	1,359
TOTAL	4,516	4,304	4,442	3,661
XVIII.—WATER WORKS LOAN AND FLOOD LOAN.				
Repayment of Loan	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000
XIX.				
Gratuity and Pension	3,000	2,170	10,816	1,535
XX.—WATER-WORKS MAINTENANCE.				
Water-works Maintenance	9,890	17,366	8,943	13,951
TOTAL	7,73,848	7,79,609	8,49,507	7,40,784
New Building and Miscellaneous Advance paid during the year			†6,397	†2,796
Recoveries of House Building and Miscellaneous Advances (adjusted by short drawn of pay bills)			-3,657	-4,530
Total Expenditure of the year			8,52,497	7,39,050
Add closing balance			4,23,021	
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	12,74,488	...

[illegible]

Total Statistics of the Mammoth State for the year 1925-26

[illegible]

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COUNT		NUMBER		TOTAL		PERCENT		PERCENT		PERCENT	
H. I.		M. I.		D. I.		A. I.		T. I.		P. I.	
SCHOOL		SCHOOL		SCHOOL		SCHOOL		SCHOOL		SCHOOL	
1		2		3		4		5		6	
VALLEY SCHOOL		BY	CL	VS	CL			P		R	
1	1	High School	26		26	113	20	1	0		
1	1	Middle English	136		121	340	0		20		Dr R
1	1	Middle Vernacular	23		20	957	20		43		
3	3	Upper Primary	274		2	110	24				
4	4	Lower Primary	5457	19	8	20	1074	4	5		2744 Incl 41
HIGH SCHOOLS											
1	1	Upper Mission School	79	18	0	10	8806	76	4		
1	1	Kong Kong Mission School	44	36	102	0	9377	1449			
1	1	Lower Primary			1		07	24			

